

LIN

To **LINGER**. *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length. Out of use.

I can get no remedy against this consumption of the purse. Borrowing only *lingers* and *lingers* it out, but the disease is incurable. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. i.*

She *lingers* my deſires. *Shakeſp.*

Let your brief plagues be mercy, And *linger* not our ſure deſtructions on. *Shakeſp.*

LINGERER. *n. f.* [from *linger*.] One who lingers.

LINGERINGLY. *adj.* [from *lingering*.] With delay; tediouſly.

Of poiſons, ſome kill more gently and *lingeringly*, others more violently and ſpeedily, yet both kill. *Hale.*

LINGET. *n. f.* [from *linguet*; *lingot*, French.] A ſmall maſs of metal.

Other matter hath been uſed for money, as among the Lacedæmonians, iron *lingets* quenched with vinegar, that they may ſerve to no other uſe. *Camden.*

LINGO. *n. f.* [Portugueſe.] Language; tongue; ſpeech. A low cant word.

I have thoughts to learn ſomewhat of your *lingo*, before I croſs the ſea. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

LINGUACIOUS. *ad.* [linguar, Latin.] Full of tongue; loquacious; talkative.

LINGUADENTAL. *adj.* [lingua and dens, Latin.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

The *linguadentals* *f, v*, as alſo the *linguadentals* *th, dh*, he will ſoon learn. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

LINGUIST. *n. f.* [from *lingua*.] A man ſkilful in languages.

Though a *linguiſt* ſhould pride himſelf to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet, if he had not ſtudied the ſolid things in them, as well as the words and lexicons, he were nothing ſo much to be eſteemed a learned man, as any yeoman or tradesman competently wiſe in his mother dialect only. *Milton on Education.*

Our *linguiſt* received extraordinary rudiments towards a good education. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

LINGWORT. *n. f.* An herb.

LINIMENT. *n. f.* [liniment, French; linimentum, Lat.] Ointment; baſam; unguent.

The noſtrils, and the jugular arteries, ought to be anointed every morning with this *liniment* or baſam. *Harvey.*

The wiſe author of nature hath provided on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and ſqueezes out an oily pap or *liniment*, fit for the inunction of the feathers. *Ray on Creation.*

LINING. *n. f.* [from *line*.]

1. The inner covering of any thing; the inner double of a garment.

Was I deceived, or did a ſable cloud Turn forth her ſilver *lining* on the night. *Milton.*

The folds in the gristle of the noſe is covered with a *lining*, which differs from the facing of the tongue. *Grew's Coſmol.*

The gown with ſtiff embroidery ſhining, Looks charming with a ſlighter *lining*. *Prior.*

2. That which is within.

The *lining* of his coſſers ſhall make coats To deck our ſoldiers for theſe Iriſh wars. *Shakeſp.*

LINK. *n. f.* [Gelencke, German.]

1. A ſingle ring of a chain.

The Roman ſtate, whoſe courſe will yet go on The way it takes, cracking ten thouſand curbs Of more ſtrong *links* aſunder, than can ever Appear in your impediment. *Shakeſp.'s Coriolanus.*

The moral of that poetical fiction, that the uppermoſt *link* of all the ſeries of ſubordinate cauſes, is faſtened to Jupiter's chair, ſignifies an uſeful truth. *Hale.*

Truths hang together in a chain of mutual dependance; you cannot draw one *link* without attracting others. *Glanville.*

While ſhe does her upward flight ſuſtain, Touching each *link* of the continued chain, At length ſhe is oblig'd and forc'd to ſee A fiſt, a ſource, a life, a deity. *Prior.*

2. Any thing doubled and cloſed together.

Make a *link* of horſe hair very ſtrong, and faſten it to the end of the ſtick that ſprings. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. A chain; any thing connecting.

Nor airleſs dungeons, nor ſtrong *links* of iron, Can be retentive to the ſtrength of ſpirit. *Shakeſp.*

The *link* of nature draw me; fleſh of fleſh, Bone of my bone thou art. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. ix.*

Fire, flood and earth, and air, by this were bound, And love, the common *link*, the new creation crown'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

4. Any ſingle part of a ſeries or chain of conſequences; a gradation in ratiocination; a propoſition joined to a foregoing and following propoſition.

The thread and train of conſequences in intellecive ratiocination is often long, and chained together by divers *links*, which cannot be done in imaginative ratiocination by ſome attributed to brutes. *Judge Hale.*

5. A ſeries: this ſenſe is improper. *Addiſon* has uſed *link* for chain.

LIN

Though I have here only choſen this ſingle *link* of martyr.

I might find out others among thoſe names which are ſtill extant, that delivered down this account of our Saviour in a ſucceſſive tradition. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

6. [From *λίγνος*.] A torch made of pitch and hards.

O, thou art an everlaſting bonfire light; thou haſt ſaved me a thouſand marks in *links* and torches, walking with thee in the night betwixt tavern and tavern. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Whereas hiſtory ſhould be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a fulgurous *link* of lies. *Hovel.*

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink, Goodly and great he ſails behind his *link*. *Dryden.*

One that bore a *link*

On a ſudden clapp'd his flaming cudgel, Like Linſtock, to the horſe's touch-hole. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

7. Perhaps in the following paſſage it may mean lamp-black.

There was no *link* to colour Peter's hat; And Walter's dagger was not come from ſheathing. *Shak.*

To **LINK**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate; as, the links of a chain.

Descending tread us down Thus drooping; or with *linked* thunderbolts Tranſfix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Mil. Par. Loſt.*

Against eating cares, Lap me in ſoft Lydian airs; Married to immortal verſe, Such as the meeting ſoul may pierce

In notes, with many a winding thought Of *linked* ſweetneſs long drawn out. *Milton.*

2. To unite; to conjoin in concord.

They're ſo *link'd* in friendſhip, That young prince Edward marries Warwick's daughter. *Shakeſp.'s Henry VI. p. iii.*

3. To join.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak, Incloſe whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke. *Pope's Hor.*

So from the firſt eternal order ran, And creature *link'd* to creature, man to man. *Pope.*

4. To join by confederacy or contract.

They make an offer of themſelves into the ſervice of that enemy, with whoſe ſervants they *link* themſelves in to near a bond. *Hooker, b. ii.*

Be adviſed for the beſt, Ere thou thy daughter *link* in holy band Of wedlock, to that new unknown gueſt. *Fairy Queen.*

Blood in princes *link'd* not in ſuch fort, As that it is of any pow'r to tye. *Daniel's Civil War.*

5. To connect.

New hope to ſpring Out of deſpair; joys, but with fear yet *link'd*. *Milton.*

God has *link'd* our hopes and our duty together. *Dec. of Pi.*

So gracious hath God been to us, as to *link* together our duty and our intereſt, and to make thoſe very things the inſtances of our obedience, which are the natural means and cauſes of our happineſs. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

6. To unite or concatenate in a regular ſeries of conſequences.

Theſe things are *linked*, and, as it were, chained one to another: we labour to eat, and we eat to live, and we live to do good; and the good which we do is as ſeed ſown, with reference unto a future harveſt. *Hooker, b. i.*

Tell me, which part it does neceſſitate?

I'll chuſe the other; there I'll *link* th' effect;

A chain, which ſeems to catch themſelves project! *Dryd.*

By which chain of ideas thus viſibly *linked* together in train, i. e. each intermediate idea agreeing on each ſide with thoſe two, it is immediately placed between, the ideas of men and ſelf-determination appear to be connected. *Locke.*

LINKBOY. *n. f.* [link and boy.] A boy that carries a torch to accommodate paſſengers with light.

What a ridiculous thing it was, that the continued ſhadow of the earth ſhould be broken by ſudden miraculous diſcuſions of light, to prevent the officiouſneſs of the *linkboy*. *Mor's Divine Dialogues.*

Though thou art tempted by the *linkman's* call, Yet truſt him not along the lonely wall. *Gay.*

In the black form of cinder wench he came. *Gay's Trivia.*

O may no *linkboy* interrupt their love. *Gay's Trivia.*

LINNET. *n. f.* [linet, French.] A ſmall ſinging bird.

The ſwallows make uſe of celandine, the *linnet* of euphrasia, for the repairing of their light. *Mor's Antidote.*

Is it for thee the *linnet* pours his throat? *Pope.*

LINSEED. *n. f.* [ſemen lini, Latin.] The ſeed of flax, which is much uſed in medicine.

The joints may be cloſed with a cement of lime, *linſeed* oil, and cotton. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LINSEYWOOLSEY. *adj.* [linen and wool.] Made of linen and wool mixed. Vile; mean; of different and unſuitable parts.

A lawleſs *linſeywoolſey* brother, Half of one order, half another. *Hudibras, p. i.*

Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, *linſeywoolſey* brothers, Grave mummers! ſleeveleſs ſome, and ſhirtleſs others. *Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.*

LINSTOCK.

LIP

LINSTOCK. *n. f.* [lunte or lente, Teutonic, lini and ſtock.] A ſtaff of wood with a match at the end of it; uſed by gunners in firing cannon.

The nimble gunner With *linſtock* now the devilish cannon touches, And down goes all before him. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

The diſtance judg'd for ſhot of ev'ry ſize, The *linſtocks* touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*

LINT. *n. f.* [linterum, Latin; lin, Welſh and Erſe.]

1. The ſoft ſubſtance commonly called flax.

2. Linen ſcraped into ſoft woolly ſubſtance to lay on ſores. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

LINTEL. *n. f.* [linteraux, from linter, French.] That part of the door frame that lies croſs the door poſts over head.

Take a bunch of hyſop, and dip it in the blood that is in the baſon, and ſtrike the *lintel* and the two ſide poſts. *Exod.*

When you lay any timber on brick work, as *lintels* over windows, lay them in loam, which is a great preſerver of timber. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercifer.*

Silver the *lintels* deep projecting o'er, And gold the ringlets that command the door. *Pope's Odyſ.*

LION. *n. f.* [lion, French; leo, Latin.] The fierceſt and moſt magnanimous of fourfooted beaſts.

King Richard's ſurname was Cor-de-Lion, for his lion-like courage. *Camden's Remains.*

Diſmay'd not this Our captains Macbeth and Banquo? — Yes, As ſparrows, eagles, or the hare, the *lion*. *Shakeſp.*

Be *lion* mettled; proud, and take no care Who chafes, who frets, or where conſpires; Macbeth ſhall never vanquiſh'd be. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The ſphinx, a famous monſter in Egypt, had the face of a virgin, and the body of a *lion*. *Peaſham on Drawing.*

They rejoice Each with their kind, *lion* with *lions*; So ſitly them in pairs thou haſt combin'd. *Mil. Pa. Loſt.*

The *lion* for the honours of his kin, The ſqueezing crab, and ſtinging ſcorpion ſhine For aiding heaven, when giants dar'd to brave The threat'ned ſtars. *Creech's Manilius.*

See *lion* hearted Richard, Piously valiant, like a torrent ſwell'd With wintry tempeſts, that diſdains all mounds, Breaking away impetuous, and involves Within its ſweep trees, houſes, men, he preſ'd, Amidſt the thickeſt battle. *Philips.*

LIONESS. *n. f.* [femine of *lion*.] A the *lion*.

Under which buſh's ſhade, a *lioness* Lay couching head on ground, with catlike watch When that the ſleeping man ſhould ſtir. *Shakeſp.*

The furious *lioness*, Forgetting young ones, through the fields doth roar. *May.*

The greedy *lioness* the wolf purſues, The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the browze. *Dryden.*

If we may believe Pliny, lions do, in a very ſevere manner, puniſh the adulteries of the *lioness*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LIONLEAF. *n. f.* [lionpetalon, Latin.]

It hath a thick tuberole perennial root; the flower is naked, and conſiſts of five or fix petals, which expand in form of a roſe, garniſhed with five ſtamina; in the middle of the flower ariſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a bladder, containing many ſpherical ſeeds. *Miller.*

LION'S-MOUTH.

LION'S-PAW.

LION'S-TAIL.

LION'S-TOOTH.

LIP. *n. f.* [lippe, Saxon.]

1. The outer part of the mouth, the muſcles that ſhoot beyond the teeth, which are of ſo much uſe in ſpeaking, that they are uſed for all the organs of ſpeech.

Thoſe happieſt ſmiles That play'd on her ripe *lip*, ſeem'd not to know What gueſts were in her eyes. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

No falſhood ſhall deſile my *lips* with lies, Or with a veil of truth diſguiſe. *Sandys's Paraph. on Job.*

Her *lips* bluſh deeper tints. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. The edge of any thing.

In many places is a ridge of mountains ſome diſtance from the ſea, and a plain from their roots to the ſhore; which plain was formerly covered by the ſea, which bounded againſt thoſe hills as its firſt ramparts, or as the ledges or *lips* of its veſſel. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

In wounds, the *lips* ſink and are ſaccid; a gleet followeth, and the fleſh within withers. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

3. To make a *lip*; to hang the *lip* in fullneſs and contempt. A letter for me! It gives me an eſtate of ſeven years health; in which time I will make a *lip* at the phyſician. *Shakeſp.'s Coriolanus.*

To **LIP**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiſs. Obſolete.

Have *lipt*, and trembled kiſſing. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

LIQ

Oh! 'tis the fiend's arch mock, *Shakeſp.*

To *lip* a wanton, and ſuppoſe her chafte. *Shakeſp.*

LIPLABOUR. *n. f.* [lip and labour.] Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without ſentiments.

Faſting, when prayer is not directed to its own purpoſes, is but *liplabour*. *Taylor's Rule of holy living.*

LIPOTHYMOUS. *adj.* [λαίπω and θυμός.] Swooning; fainting.

If the patient be ſurpriſed with a *lipothymous* anguor, and great oppreſſion about the ſtomach and hypochonders, expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey on the Plague.*

LIPOTHYMY. *n. f.* [λειποθυμία.] Swoon; fainting fit.

The ſenators falling into a *lipothymy*, or deep ſwooning, made up this pageantry of death with a repreſenting of it unto life. *Taylor's worthy Communicant.*

In *lipothymys* or ſwoonings, he uſed the frication of this finger with ſaffron and gold. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

LIPPED. *adj.* [from *lip*.] Having lips.

LIPPITUDE. *n. f.* [lippitude, Fr. lippitudo, Latin.] Blearedneſs of eyes.

Difeaſes that are infeſcious are, ſuch as are in the ſpirits and not ſo much in the humours, and therefore paſs eaſily from body to body; ſuch are peſtilences and *lippitudes*. *Bac.*

LIPWISDOM. *n. f.* [lip and wiſdom.] Wiſdom in talk without practice.

I find that all is but *lipwiſdom*, which wants experience; I now, woe is me, do try what love can do. *Sidney, b. i.*

LIQUEABLE. *adj.* [from *liquo*, Latin.] Such as may be melted.

LIGATION. *n. f.* [from *liquo*, Latin.]

1. The art of melting.

2. Capacity to be melted.

The common opinion hath been, that cryſtal is nothing but ice and ſnow concretion, and by duration of time, congealed beyond *liqation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

To **LIGATE**. *v. n.* [ligo, Latin.] To melt; to liquify.

If the ſalts be not drawn forth before the clay is baked, they are apt to *liquate*. *Woodward on Feſſils.*

LIQUEFACTION. *n. f.* [liquefactio, Lat. liquefaction, French.]

The act of melting; the ſtate of being melted.

Heat diſſolveth and melteth bodies that keep in their ſpirits, as in divers *liquefaction*; and ſo doth time in honey, which by age waxeth more liquid. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The burning of the earth will be a true *liquefaction* or diſſolution of it, as to the exterior region. *Burnet.*

LIQUEFIABLE. *adj.* [from *liquefy*.] Such as may be melted.

There are three cauſes of fixation, the even ſpreading of the ſpirits and tangible parts, the cloſeneſs of the tangible parts, and the jejuneneſs or extreme comminution of ſpirits; the two firſt may be joined with a nature *liquefiabile*, the laſt not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N. 799.*

To **LIQUEFY**. *v. a.* [liquefier, French; liquefactio, Latin.]

To melt; to diſſolve.

That degree of heat which is in lime and aſhes, being a ſmothering heat, is the moſt proper, for it doth neither *liquefy* nor rarefy; and that is true maturation. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **LIQIFY**.